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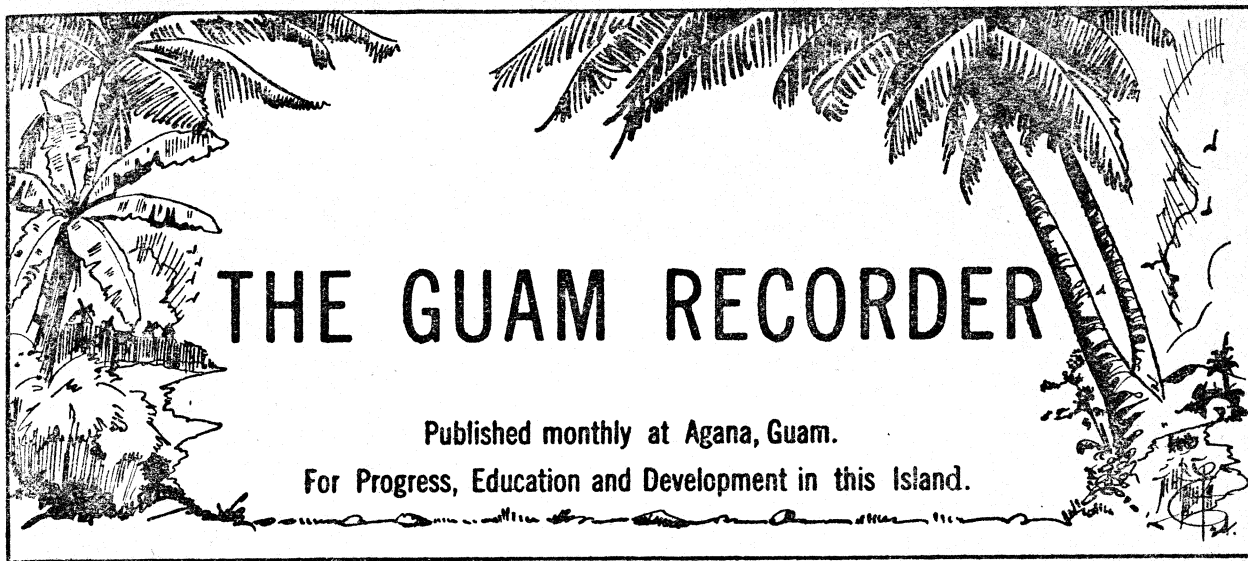
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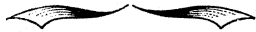
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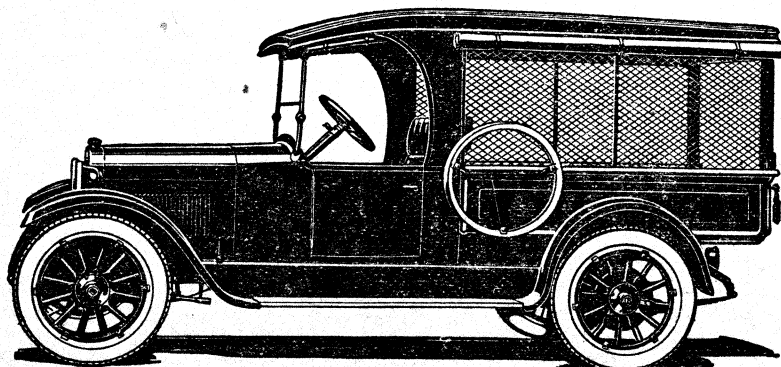
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## GRADUATION AND MUSIC WEEK

The last week in March was indeed the busiest week of the year, particularly for the school children and the Department of Education in general. The Public Schools held their closing exercises, their school fair, and took a leading part in the annual Music Week programs.

At the schools of the various districts, fifty-seven pupils were presented with certificates for having completed the work of the Fourth Grade. These certificates were presented by the Principals at the conclusion of very commendable programs, for which great credit is due.

The school programs were brought to a close by the graduating exercises of the Fifth Grade Class of the Intermediate School, Friday 30th of March. This program was held at the Cine Gaiety Theater which was beautifully decorated with ferns and palm leaves, intermingled with flowers and the class colors of purple and gold. Following the Overture, the Navy Band played a lively march as the graduates filed down the aisle and took their places on the stage. The following program was presented:

### PROGRAM

1. March (Started with an overture) Navy Band
2. Salutatory Address Esther F. Taitano
3. Saxophone Duet Jose S. Camacho  
Herbert Johnston
4. Address, "Why an Education?"  
Chaplain W. R. Hall
5. Guitar Duet Agustin S. N. Duenas  
Jesus F. Perez
6. Valedictory Address Agustin S. N. Duenas
7. Piano Duet Magdalena M. Portusach  
Raymundo D. Camacho
8. Presentation of Diplomas Governor L. S. Shapley
9. Response of Class President John B. Sternberg
10. Class Song Graduates
11. Auld Lang Syne Undergraduates
12. Exit March Navy Band

### GRADUATING CLASS

Jose G. Benavente, Raymundo D. Camacho, Jose S. Camacho, Maria M. Castro, Francisco N. Charfauros, Antonio P. Crisostomo, Antonio C. Cruz, Juan V. Cruz, Agustin S. N. Duenas, Jose C. Farfan, Francisco M. Garcia, Juan T. Guerrero, Juan B. Guerrero, Juan L. Gumataotao, Caridad C. Guzman, Pilar P. Guzman, Jose C. Indalecio, Francisco T. Manalisay, Vicente R. Palomo, Jesus F. Perez,

Edward E. Perez, Magdalena M. Portusach, Francisco C. Reyes, Benigno M. Rios, Concepcion C. Rojas, Lourdes A. Sablan, Antonio C. Sablan, Jesus P. Sablan, Carlos L. Salas, John B. Sternberg, Esther F. Taitano, Remedios N. Tenorio, Jesus T. Torres, Carlos P. Tydingco, Antonia L. Untalan, Jesus P. Villagomez.

### MUSIC WEEK

There is no question in the minds of the many hundreds who were privileged to attend the second annual Music Week, that this is now an established feature of the annual school closing exercises and fair, held the last week of the year. The programs were well arranged and carried out to the last detail, in a manner that is a credit to all who took part, and especially to the Music Week Committee who arranged them. Chaplain W. R. Hall, U. S. Navy, presided at each program at the request of the chairman, Miss Underwood, and put zest into the singing of the opening numbers. Many were the favorable comments heard. Music Week is filling a long felt want.

The feature of the closing program was the school singing contests. Representatives from seven Agana schools entered the competition. They were Anigua, Guam Institute, Bilibic, Intermediate, Dorn Hall, Number One, and San Antonio. The contest was judged on the following points: Attack, Expression, and Unity. The judges, Mrs. Adnee Hall, Mrs. Miriam Taylor, and Mrs. Florence Dooley, were unanimous in their choice of Anigua for first place, Guam Institute for second place, and Bilibic for third place. Before the decisions were announced, Chaplain Hall requested the audience to signify their votes by their degree of applause. The result of this experiment verified the decisions of the judges, and the pennant was presented to Anigua School at the conclusion of the announcements.

It has been proposed that next year district competitions be held in music, and the winners of these competitions be eligible for the final contest during Music Week.

One of the last numbers of the closing program of Music Week, was the following song composed by Mrs. Gertrude Hornbostel, and sung in a very touching manner by Mrs. Adnee Hall, who had set the words to music.

### FAREWELL, GUAHAN

Farewell dear Guahan,  
Farewell to thee;  
With many a sigh  
Now part must we.  
Thou gav'st me laughter,  
Thou gav'st me smiles  
That helped me travel  
Life's weary miles.  
Guahan Farewell  
Guahan Farewell

Thy emerald hillsides,  
Thy dark blue sea  
Will live forever  
In thoughts of thee;  
Thy waving palm fronds  
By trade winds kissed;  
Thy wondrous sunsets  
Shall e'er be missed.  
Guahan Farewell  
Guahan Farewell

Struck by disaster,  
When dark the night,  
The morning found thee  
Smiling and bright.  
Thus will I carry  
Across the sea,  
A lesson learned  
Guahan from thee.  
Guahan Farewell  
Guahan Farewell

But now we're parting,  
The hour is near,  
And from my lashes  
There steals a tear.  
Farewell to hilltop  
River and dale,  
Thy shining beaches  
Guahan Farewell  
Guahan Farewell  
Guahan Farewell

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. C. C. Butler sailed on the "S. S. Grace Dollar" for Manila, March 24th. He is leaving Guam to take charge of his new place of business, formerly known as "Goulette's Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor of that city."

Mr. Pedro Martinez sailed on the S.S. Grace Dollar for Manila where he will spend a short vacation, and will return on the Station Ship, U. S. S. Gold Star, expected to arrive about April 24th., from a health trip which has included the Philippines and various Chinese ports.

### Guam to have a new Recreation Center

It has been announced that the Bishop of Guam has become interested in furnishing the Catholic young men of Guam with a recreation center which will include a two story concrete building fifty by one-hundred feet, at a cost of approximately \$5,000. A library and gymnasium will be the main features of the new organization. A band, baseball team and other athletic teams will be organized to compete in the general sports of the Island.

This is considered one of the very best ideas that has been contemplated for years, and properly managed, as no doubt it will be, it will supply the youth of the Island with an organization that will be of great benefit to them.

Such a plan was put in operation on a small scale some twelve years ago, but at that time was not looked upon with favor by the church and the Governor, and was soon disbanded.

### Largest Single Shipment of Guam Copra

The largest single shipment on record of Guam produced copra, was exported on the S. S. Grace Dollar, which vessel sailed from this port March 24th.

This shipment amounted to 872 tons, and is valued in San Francisco at approximately \$91,500. The producers received approximately \$52,320 for their crop. In addition to the above amount of copra shipped, there still remained about 130 tons that it was not possible to prepare in time for this ship, due to the lack of necessary bags and transportation facilities from remote parts of the Island.

### Butler's Under New Management

Before leaving for Manila to take over his new business, Mr. C. C. Butler appointed Mr. Alvin Thompson, Manager of his business interests in Guam. Mr. Thompson was, until assuming his new position, the proprietor of a thriving carpenter shop in Agana.

### Guam Not Such a Bad Place After All

The recent killing of Little Diamond Joe, one of Chicago's gang leaders who was found with fifty-eight bullet holes in his back, reminds us that Guam is a very safe place to live in. We have no gang

leaders and gunmen, to rob and shoot up our citizens, and we may sleep peaceably with unlocked doors and open windows, unafraid that we will be disturbed in our slumbers by visitors who are prepared to do violence and murder.

A cable despatch was recently received from Mr. W. H. Notley at Manila, stating that it had been necessary for him to undergo an abdominal operation. Mr. Notley has been spending the past few months in the Philippine Islands where he hoped a vacation at Baguio would improve his health. He will be joined by Mrs. Notley and their young daughter who have left on the Chaumont.

The passengers for Guam who arrived on the Chaumont have been placed in quarantine due to a case of spinal Meningitis which developed on board after leaving Honolulu.

### The Curiosity Shop

The new curiosity shop recently opened by Mrs. Gertrude Hornbostel, on Hernan de Cortez Street, contains many curious objects that will suit the fancy of those wishing to obtain mementoes of their tour of duty in Guam. There are on display a large assortment of curiously formed pieces of coral, beautiful shells, decorated gourds, various articles of souvenir wood work of local manufacture, and many other items suitable for gifts or bridge prizes.

### THE GUAM RECORDER

Published Monthly at Agana, Guam.  
For Progress, Education and Development  
in this Island.

W. W. Rowley Editor

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THE GUAM RECORDER, AGANA, GUAM.



## PUBLIC WORKS AND INDUSTRIES

LIEUTENANT EDWARD D. GRAFFIN, (CNC), U. S. NAVY

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER

**Roads and Bridges:** The condition of the main road leading through San Antonio district, connecting with the Dededo Road has been in a wavy condition throughout the entire dry season. Fortunately the unprecedented rainfall during the latter part of the month permitted the road forces to repair this section to good advantage as well as continuing the work on the main road to Dededo. This entire stretch of road, with a little additional work involved in providing proper drainage, will restore this main road to a satisfactory condition.

Work on the Togcha-Ipan Road by the contractor has been quite satisfactory, he having practically completed the first one-half mile of road. The completion of the bridge at the Togcha River accelerated his progress in the procuring of cascajo. Another pit has now been opened up three-quarters of a mile from Togcha and, provided the contractor's transportation can stand the strain, it is believed that he will make equally as satisfactory progress during the coming month.

In connection with the construction of the Togcha bridge and approaches, it was necessary to have considerable truck traffic over the Pago Road. Unfortunately this occurred during the rainy season and resulted in numerous ruts and hollows showing up on the road. The dry weather in the early part of the month permitted the placing of a sizable force on the repairs to this road and, although it is not yet in the condition desired, nevertheless sufficient repairs have been made so that it is in better than passable condition.

The repairs begun a month ago to the Lolo Road, a branch of the Barrigada, have been completed.

Work on the Ipan-Talofofo Road by the Government force has been continued and reasonable results, considering conditions, have been obtained. The new equipment has been working quite satisfactorily in drilling although the rock encountered has been all of an exceptionally hard variety without any perceptible lines of cleavage, which necessitated a great number of shots in order to properly shatter it for handling and removal.

Bids were received and contract awarded on the extension northward from Inarajan of the Inarajan-Talofofo Road. Work was begun at the southern end and very satisfactory progress made during the short time the contractor had available to work this month.

**Water System:** The exceedingly long period of dry weather during March and a part of February resulted in the gradual decrease in Fonte water reserve. This necessitated some pumping. Recent rains at the end of the month, however, has completely filled the storage area back of the dam.

The Asan System did not seem to be affected in the slightest.

In order to make use of a reserve for the Dededo district, which has been available for use for many years, a small hand pump was installed at Torres well, just off the Dededo Road. This well has proven to be a last resort, when all of the sources of water in that vicinity have failed and it was believed to be highly desirable to provide a more satisfactory means of securing the water than the primitive method of a fork stick and bucket, as has been the method in the past.

**Buildings:** The prediction concerning the bowling alleys adjacent to the Service Club has been more than fulfilled. It is, without a doubt, one of the most popular forms of amusement on the island.

Construction began on the new Dance Floor and Basket Ball Court on the lot adjoining the Service Club and has been carried on with quite satisfactory progress during the entire month of March. Foundations, main girders, wall skeleton and roof trusses are all in place and it is hoped to have the entire structure under roof by the middle of April.

Work was completed on the renewing of the roof of the Radio Repair Shop in the rear of the Palace grounds.

Extensive repairs are being carried on to the structures comprising the Radio Hill group of buildings, especially to the Officer-in-Charge quarters.

Work has temporarily been discontinued on the moving of the houses adjacent to the Anigua school, so that work on the Dance Floor and Basket Ball building could be accelerated. This work will be resumed in the near future.

**Shops:** Work was continued on the construction of the new Coal Storage Plant at the Agana Navy Yard. The driving of the rail pile bulkhead was continued and the clearing of the site for rolling equipment and metals was practically completed over half of the area. With the arrival of the dredge from Piti, filling behind the bulkhead will probably be started the early part of April.

The moving of the combined machine shop and joiner shop building at the Piti Navy Yard from its location along the waterfront to its new location adjacent to the main gate was completed this month. A new concrete floor was poured and the machines placed in position, and connected up to the source of power. This work involved the careful moving of a sizable building through a limited space and necessitated the turning of two 90° angles. The work was performed with a minimum amount of damage to the structure.

All of the materials required in the extension of the new telephone system from Sumay central to the Marine Corps reservation and over the entire reservation were received on the Grace Dollar. Unfortun-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 21)

## RICE PRODUCTION IN GUAM

By C. W. Edwards

Rice was one of the food products of the natives of prehistoric days. Magellan makes mention of the crop at the time of his discovery of the island in 1521. The accounts of the visits of Legaspi (1665), Oliver Van Nort (1600) and others mention that rice was procured from the natives in exchange for other goods. According to some of these early navigators the crop was grown in many places on the island and was disposed of in parcels or bales weighing from seventy to eighty pounds. The early records state that the aborigines grew three kinds of rice, viz: red (agaga), coarse grained (basto) and a fragrant variety later termed "palay aromatica" by the Spanish settlers.

Safford in his "Useful Plants of Guam" states that "On the island of Guam several important plants were cultivated by the aborigines which were unknown in eastern Polynesia — such as rice\*\*\*\*. These are undoubtedly of Malayan origin and bear Malayan names. They probably found their way to the Malayan islands after the departure of the people who spread over the eastern Pacific, but before the separation of the settlers of Guam from the parent stock."

The early historical data give no idea as to the total amount or extent of production of rice on the island, further than that "it was cultivated in many places." It is said that during certain periods of Spanish rule the crop was quite extensively cultivated. From observation of the abandoned rice fields and information furnished by the older inhabitants, we do know that in comparatively recent times much more rice was produced than is being grown at the present time. The amount of the product being imported into the island shows to what a small extent present production is meeting local demand.

During the five year period previous to the close of the fiscal year 1927 the average annual importations of rice into Guam amounted to 1,841,793.6 pounds valued at \$69,908.55. These figures pertain only to commercial shipments and do not include government importations for sale through the Commissary Store.

Considering the size and resources of Guam, \$69,900.00 would seem a comparatively heavy drain on the island. This money actually leaves or is sent out of the place and is not to be compared with transactions the bulk of receipts from which remain here.

Superficial observation and knowledge of the situation indicate that the above sum is an unnecessary expenditure and that sufficient rice could easily be produced locally to supply the demands of home consumption. And possibly this is true. However, a detailed study of the subject reveals a number of problems and factors which appear responsible in a large measure for the present condition. Still it may be possible to devise remedies for at least some of these deterrent factors.

Among the primary causes accounting for present

low production as compared with that of former times may be mentioned, deterioration in soil fertility, insect pests, lack of new seed, high cost of production, the production of corn as a substitute for rice and the comparatively few farmers who have the inclination to engage in the work or the knowledge of the methods of growing the crop.

According to information gathered from the owners of the land, some of the former rice areas of the island were abandoned, with respect to this particular crop, because of gradually decreasing yields. With other crops it is the common practice to give the fields alternate rest periods but in rice production continuous cropping has been the system generally followed. Some of the present rice fields in the Piti district have been continuously devoted to rice for at least fifty years.

During the past ten years or so the pest known as the Rice Bug of India has at times been very destructive. Some seasons the yield on certain fields was not sufficient to cover the cost of harvesting. For some unknown reason the crops the past three years or so have suffered very little damage from this insect. So far no practical means have been evolved of combatting this pest.

Judging from the results obtained with small lots of seed imported from the Philippines the past few years, there is urgent need for the introduction and general use of new seed of well adapted varieties.

The present methods practiced by the local rice producers are laborious and expensive. Current wages in Guam are much above those of the principal Oriental rice producing countries. However, a great part of the local farm labor is secured in exchange for a share of the crop raised. Furthermore as agriculture is practically the only means of livelihood of the people of the island, cost of production is a relative matter and the question is mainly whether or not the farmer could better afford to devote his time to some other crop and buy imported rice rather than attempt to produce it.

Corn was introduced into Guam from Mexico during the Spanish regime. Since its introduction there has been a gradual increase in production. Many Chamorros state that they relish corn as an article of diet as much as they do rice. At times of failure or unusually low yield of the rice crop, it has seemed that it might possibly be advisable to devote efforts toward increased corn production rather than devote further attention to rice production. However, the past few harvests of the latter crop have been encouraging.

The continuously cropped or partially worn out rice lands could be greatly benefitted by the application of commercial fertilizers, rotation of crops and by green manures.

Experiments conducted by the Experiment Station over a period of several years, show that production could be much increased by the use of certain commercial fertilizers. It is difficult, however, to induce

the average farmer to purchase and make use of such materials. Even applications of the local limestone (cascajo) would probably give considerable benefit on some soils. A rotation including several crops or long season crops would no doubt be inadvisable because of the comparatively limited area of land on the island suitable for rice growing. Where the growing of a second crop (gente) is not practiced, corn, beans, or other short season crops may be grown in the interval between rice harvest and planting. It might even be advisable to discontinue altogether the growing of the second or ratoon rice crop. The cultivation of these other crops with animal drawn implements would necessitate the tearing down of the interior dikes but it is considered that the benefits derived would more than compensate for the labor involved in rebuilding them. The growing of legume cover crops for plowing under as green manures offers a practical means of improving the depleted rice lands. Some difficulty might be experienced in turning under the cover crop with the small native plow. In cases where only the main or first crop of rice is grown, certain early maturing varieties of cowpeas, mongo and velvet beans, if planted soon after the rice harvest, would probably be sufficiently decayed at the time of preparation of the land for the next rice crop, as to offer no difficulty to plowing. Some means might also be devised of chopping up the cover crop so that it could be easily plowed under.

As previously stated, the insect pest known as the Rice Bug of India has at times, been very destructive to the rice crop. The leaf folder and stem borer are also present but as a rule give comparatively little trouble. Rice fields that are adjoined by cultivated fields suffer less damage from the rice bug than do those which are surrounded by a growth of weeds and tall grass. In the latter case damage from the pest can be lessened by cleaning a border of good width around the rice field. If the crop was grown on a more extensive scale perhaps the degree of concentration of pests would be less and the consequent damage lessened accordingly.

Aside from small trial lots no new seed rice has been introduced into the island for a long period of years. During the past two years several varieties were introduced from the Philippines and distributed to various ones of the principal rice growers. The increased production of some of these trial plots over that of the local variety plantings leaves little doubt as to the need of new seed material. Of the varieties introduced the Ramai, Inachupal and Mancasar have given the highest yields. In one planting in the Piti district the past season the yield of Ramai was nearly double that of the so-called native rice. The amount of the grain of the three varieties mentioned, produced the past season is sufficient for the planting of a considerable area the coming season. With proper handling and distribution, in a short time there will be sufficient seed material of these better varieties for the planting of the entire rice area of the island. Upland rice is produced in the Philippines and it would seem that it could be grown locally, however, several attempts have re-

sulted in failure. A few trial areas the past season gave more promise than any of the previous attempts.

The methods followed in the production of rice in Guam are decidedly primitive. With few exceptions they are the methods that were practiced hundreds of years ago. The harvesting of the crop by the use of the small knife whereby only a few heads are gathered at a time and the threshing of the grain by striking small bundles over a rock or other object are particularly laborious processes. This work is usually done in return for a share of the crop but the amount of labor involved consumes too great a proportion of the harvest.

The use of certain machinery of comparatively moderate cost and simple of operation would greatly reduce cost of production. Proper grading or leveling of the land and enlargement of the size of paddies would admit of the use of a small tractor and accessories and harvesting machinery. By turning the irrigation water off at the time of first ripening of the grain so as to allow the ground to dry out sufficiently, a mower could be used for cutting the crop; the grain to be raked and stacked for later threshing. A binder would be preferable for harvesting or cutting the crop but it is doubtful if conditions would warrant the use of such equipment. There are small threshers or separators on the market which would answer the purposes of local rice growers. The use of the mower would preclude the growing of a ratoon or second crop as is practiced at present, but the saving in labor would more than compensate for the loss. The tractor, plows and harrows could also be used in connection with the growing of other crops.

It is extremely doubtful if any one farmer at the present time is in a position to consider the purchase of the above mentioned equipment. It might be possible for a group of farmers in each community or district to purchase and use the machinery cooperatively. This plan, however, would probably necessitate outside supervision and control, as it is very doubtful if the people would on their own initiative, inaugurate and carry out any such arrangement.

Aside from the question of the above plan, there are certain improvements which are within the means of most of the rice producers. The use of fanning mills would save much time in the cleaning or winnowing of the grain. The placing of the grain on a wooden platform or even a bed of tamped or hard ground and threshing by treading with animals or humans or with the use of a flail would be an improvement over present methods. While no individual farmer is in a position to purchase a great amount of machinery there are a number who could well afford the expense of a small mower, as the present method of harvesting or cutting constitutes one of the heaviest cost items in connection with the growing of the rice crop.

Mention has been made of the fact that comparatively few of the people, and these are confined largely to the older generation, seem to be versed in the art of rice growing. It might be well to formulate some plan whereby some of the younger generation would be given training in this work.

## VOYAGERS WHO VISITED GUAM CENTURIES AGO

FROM A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH SEA, OR PACIFIC OCEAN

BY JAMES BURNLEY, CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

PUBLISHED IN LONDON, 1803.

Submitted by Lieut.-Comdr. P. J. Searles, (CEC), U. S. Navy

(Continued from last issue)

Commencement of Missionary Undertakings to the Islands in the South sea; and Settlement of the Ladrone Islands by the Spaniards.

Burney wrote quite an extensive chapter of his book under the above heading, which is given here complete:

"As society advances in civilization, the disposition to tyrannize almost inseparable from uncontrolled power becomes tempered by moral and prudential considerations, and is rendered less sweeping and destructive in its operations, than in the more ignorant state of Natural Society. To this general maxim, the fate of the native inhabitants of the Ladrone Islands forms a melancholy exception. Of all the intercourse of Europeans with the natives of the South Sea Islands, the settlement of the Ladrone by the Spaniards has been the most unfortunate.

"The seventeenth century was far advanced before the labours of the Christian Missionaries began to be directed to the propagation of the Gospel among the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. The earlier expeditions undertaken by the Spaniards were indeed, most, if not all of them, attended by persons of the Religious Orders, in whose prescribed duties was included the instructing and converting the natives of uncivilized countries; but their intercourse with the Islanders of the South Sea has been of too short-lived and transitory a nature to allow of their entering on the task of Religious instruction. The zeal of the Spaniards for conversion was not confined to the Ministers of the Church: among the discoverers of that nation generally, it has been only less predominant than the spirit of conquest. The ordinances contained in Pope Alexander the VIth's Bull of Partition are addressed equally to the secular as to the spiritual sons of the Roman Church. (*Ut Fides Catholica et Christiana Religio exaltetur ac ubilibet ampliatur animarum; salus procuretur, ac barbarae Nationes deprimantur & ad Fidem ipsam reducantur.*) Also, (*Populos in hujusmodi insulis & terris degentes, ad Christianam Religionem suscipiendum inducere velitis & debeatis, nec pericula nec labores ullo unquam tempore vos deterreant.*) i. e. That the Catholic Church and Christian Religion should be exalted and everywhere be spread, and the salvation of souls be obtained, and barbarous Nations be subdued and brought to the Faith. Also, the people living in Islands and lands of this sort, you will and ought to bring to the Christian Religion: nor let perils nor labours at any time deter you. Consonant with this were the feelings of the early discoverers. In the second voyage of Mendana, when at the Island which he named las Marquesas de Mendoca, we are told that nothing caused the discoverers so

much regret as the leaving behind them so fine a people to perish.

"The first Mission appointed to any of the Islands in the South Sea was for the Ladrone, and the project has been attributed to the pious charity of an individual; the colonization of these islands, conveniently situated and in other respects commodious for the commerce from New Spain to the East Indies, naturally came in contemplation of the Spaniards on their obtaining possession of the Philippine Islands. The execution had probably been delayed only because the opportunity was always present; and it is represented at last to have taken place merely as a Missionary undertaking, upon motives wholly pure and disinterested. A history of this Mission and of the establishment of a Spanish colony at the Ladrone, was drawn up with the help of authentic documents, and published by a Jesuit Father, Charles de Gobien, a native of St. Malo, and who through zeal for the honour of the society to which he belonged, has by colouring and concealment, without any evident direct falsification of fact, given the garb and semblance of holiness and compassion to a course of systematic oppression by which many Islands in the highest degree fruitful and once filled with people, have been rendered desolate, wild, and wholly bereft of inhabitants. This is said not unhesitatingly and without reflection, but with full conviction that a charge so serious if made upon vague or insufficient grounds would merit severe reprehension; and that on the other hand, palliation or forbearance from considerations of delicacy where a race of men has been annihilated, would be unworthy the cause of truth, and inconsistent with the motives of collecting and offering information to the public.

"It is alleged that this awful reverse was principally occasioned by the visitation of heaven, in a contagious distemper which swept off great numbers of the inhabitants; but the Spaniards, instead of mitigating, adopted a measure which infinitely aggravated the calamity. Le Pere Gobien published his History in 1700, at which time he seems to have entertained no suspicion that so strange a catastrophe would come to pass. He entitled it, *Histoire des Isles Marianes nouvellement converties a la Religion Chretienne, et de la mort glorieuse des premieres Missionnaires qui y ont preche la Foy.*

"According to this authority (which however defective in candour is founded on good information), Diego Luis de Sanvitores, a native of Castile and a father of the Society of Jesus, having gone to New Spain on Missionary duty, embarked thence in the year 1662, in one of the Manila ships for the Philip-

pine Islands. In the passage the ship touched at the Ladrões; where Sanvitores, who appears to have been a man of great piety, and benevolence, was so strongly wrought on by what he observed of the condition and character of the natives, that he conceived the design of a mission being employed there to instruct them in the duties of Christianity. It is related of Sanvitores, that before he became acquainted with these Islanders, he had made a resolution to devote himself to preaching the Gospel in Japan, a country which before all others may be called the Land of Martyrdom, under a persuasion that he had a call from heaven, and that God would favor him with opportunity to gain entrance there: but when at the Ladrões he saw the extreme ignorance of a docile people, he became immediately convinced that it was his duty to labour at their conversion.

"Thus impressed, Sanvitores on his arrival at Manila made application to the Governor of the Philippines to assist his purpose; but obtaining neither assistance nor encouragement, he determined on addressing his solicitations direct to King Philip the IVth of Spain. In the memorial attributed to him, which is written in the most ardent spirit of persuasion, the Monarch is reminded of the counsel formerly given by the St. Francis Xavier to the King of Portugal, that every day the king ought to devote one quarter of an hour to meditate on the admirable admonitory text of St. Matthew, what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole World and lose his own Soul? that by such meditation he may be prepared against the time when the King of Kings shall call him to judgment, and say to him, "Render an account of your administration". In the development of his plan for the proposed mission, he recommends to his Majesty, that his authority should be especially exerted in guarding the natives, whose conversion was to be undertaken, from being pillaged by the Spaniards. The good father at the same time made application in writing to the Queen (Philip's Consort, Maria Anna of Austria) and to other persons of distinction. His proposal was received with great favor, and orders were sent to the Governor of the Philippines to furnish him with the means requisite for establishing a mission at the Ladrões. Long before the mandate could be obeyed, Philip the IVth died (September 1665); which event however did not set aside the project.

"Whilst Sanvitores was busied in making this application, another plan for forming a Missionary establishment to introduce the Christian Religion unto the uncivilized countries of the Southern hemisphere, was zealously recommended, in a work which was published at Paris in 1663, with the extraordinary title of "Memoirs relative to the establishment of a Christian Mission in the Third World, otherwise called the South Land. By an Ecclesiastic, a descendant from the Natives of this same land." These Memoirs, which are comprised in a small duodecimo, were dedicated to Pope Alexander the VIIth, to whose consideration the author recommends the case of the 'poor miserable Australians who had groaned for so many ages under the tyranny of

Satan.' The writer continues, "If your Holiness shall hesitate to accord the relief prayed for, the blame must be imputed to the weakness of their advocate, whose representation failed in procuring that which a faithful picture of their miseries must have obtained. Yet however deficient in ability, I could not without abandoning my duty, dispense with taking this office for the natives of the Terre Australe, to which I am bound both by birth and by profession." To explain the nature and force of his obligations, he proceeds to relate, that shortly after the navigations to the East Indies was discovered by the Portuguese, some French merchants, attracted by the fame of their commerce, equipped a ship to undertake a voyage thither, which departed from Honfleur under the conduct of the Sieur de Gonneville in the month of June 1503. Storms near the Cape of Good Hope caused them to lose their route, and in the end abandoned them to a wearisome calm in an unknown sea, where they were consoled by the sight of many birds, which were observed to come from, and to return towards the South, and made them conclude there was land to the South; and steering in that direction, they came to a great country, which is not very distant from the direct navigation to the East Indies, and to which M. de Gonneville and his company gave the name of the Southern India; They anchored in a river that had a resemblance to the river Orne which washes the walls of Caen. The land was inhabited, and the Europeans were received by the inhabitants with veneration and treated with friendship. Their sojourn here was six months, in which time they sought to make up a cargo of the produce of the country where-with to return to France, for the crew refused to proceed farther, under pretext of the weak and bad condition of the ship.'

"The voyage de Gonneville is noticed in Vol. 1st. (Chap 20), and an opinion is there given that the Southern India discovered by him is no other than the Island Madagascar. In a case so evident it cannot be necessary to resume the discussion."

Burney tells more of the voyage and its results, with which we are not concerned, except to learn that the plan to dispatch a mission failed of approval.

"The Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, as already observed, was more successful in his application. The widow of Philip the IV, who was appointed Queen Regent during the minority of her son, Charles the 11th, was no less zealous for the advancement of the Christian Faith than the late King had been, and she not only confirmed, but forwarded the execution of the directions which had been given respecting a Mission to the Ladrões.

"The communication between Madrid and Manila was by the way of New Spain, and was subject to great delays. Yet more so was the getting from Manila to the Ladrões; those Islands lying in the track usually sailed by the ships from New Spain, but being scarcely ever visited by ships last from the Philippine Islands. The King's order to the Governor of the Philippines was dated June 1665.



On its being received, a Mission was appointed for the Ladrone Islands, of which Luis de Sanvitores was nominated the head; but under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Nombre de Dios in the Island Zebu. In August 1667, P. Sanvitores departed from Manila in a ship which was to go first to New Spain, and in her return thence to touch at the Ladrone Islands. By this tedious and circuitous route, the Mission arrived at its destination in June 1668, just three years from the date of the King's order.

"The Mission consisted of the Padre de Sanvitores and five other fathers of the same order, with some lay assistants, most of whom were natives of the Philippine Islands, who had voluntarily engaged to serve in quality of catechists.

"On the 15th of June, the ship made the Ladrone Islands, and quickly were seen coming from the shore the canoes of the natives. The elders as well as the junior members of the Mission had imbibed the prepossessions of P. Sanvitores in favour of the Islanders, and, by length of expectation, were wound up to a high degree of impatient longing to bestow marks of their kindness on those for whose spiritual welfare they had undertaken so long a voyage. Before the first canoes drew near, the fathers manifested so much eager solicitude by signals of invitation, that the Islanders, who had been making of their own accord all the haste they could towards the ship, became mistrustful that treachery was intended, and stopped short at some distance. The more pressing the invitations were repeated, the less were they disposed to approach the ship. Tired out at length, Padre de Sanvitores gave over his vain endeavors, and directed the Litanies of the Holy Virgin to be chanted. Almost as soon as this service commenced, the Islanders, forgetting their apprehensions, flocked to the ship, and climbing up her sides they mixed with the Spaniards, and joined in the chant.

"The ship anchored at the Island Guahan. The first object of the Missionaries, which was to acquire the good-will of the natives, was attained without difficulty; and in a short time they entered on the more serious business of the Mission.

"The language of the Ladrone Islanders, and the general forms of Society established among them, had much resemblance to those of a people of the Philippine Islands called Tagalos, and it is supposed they are derived from the same stock. The Spaniards had also acquired a knowledge of the language and customs of the people of the Ladrone Islands from the frequency of their ships touching at the Islands. This advantage added to the mild manners of the Jesuit Fathers, and the animated benevolence of Sanvitores their Chief, took strong hold of the affection of the natives, and gave to their preaching all the influence which was to be expected over a people of easy dispositions, who for the first time saw themselves visited by Europeans from motives of kindness.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE)

## GUAM SCHOOL NOTES

The Department of Education continued administering the Stanford Achievement Tests to the school children of Guam. The results obtained from these tests compare very favorably with the same tests given the children of the United States, particularly so with those of the rural districts of the United States.

Parent meetings were held in the various schools as part of the system of keeping in touch with the people of the districts, and interesting them in a closer acquaintanceship with the teachers and school officials, and with the hope of thereby obtaining better and more punctual attendance of the pupils, and also of encouraging the children to remain in school after the compulsory educational age, and continuing beyond the fourth grade with their studies.

Substantial swings are being erected on the play grounds of all of the schools. This work is being done under the direction of Chief Boatswain's Mate, George C. Gentry, U.S. Navy, who has been connected with the Department of Education for some time, in charge of the boys' industrial classes.

The boys of the eighth grade agricultural classes have been receiving instruction at the Agricultural Experiment Station, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Edwards of that Department, while the girls of this grade receive instruction in nursing, at the Naval Hospital under the direction of Chief Nurse Miss Workman, U. S. Navy.

## Guam Boy to Return from College

According to information received in the last mail from the United States, Dr. C. H. McElroy, Dean of the bacteriology department of the Oklahoma State College, writes that Ramon M. Sablan, one of Guam's most talented students who is attending that institution, will return to his island home in the near future, for the purpose of research and investigation, pertaining to his studies in pathology and bacteriology, his special interests being centered in the study of tuberculosis as found in the tropics. His work here will be included in his thesis for his Master of Science Degree, and it is his intention to complete his medical studies at the University of Oklahoma, or at the Rush Medical College of Chicago.

The constant dripping water  
Wears away the hardest stone  
The constant gnaw of Towser,  
Masticates the hardest bone.  
The constant wooing lover  
Has no need to be afraid—  
And by new subscribers each month  
Prosperous papers soon are made.—M-M—

## SOCIAL EVENTS IN GUAM

By Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey

The monthly reception at Government House, Thursday, March 1st, was the start of another busy month of social events. In the absence of Mrs. Shapley, whose return we are anxiously anticipating, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Hamlin assisted Governor Shapley in receiving the officers, their wives, and American residents of the Island.

The Navy Band furnished dance music and the guests also enjoyed bridge on the azotea where refreshments were served throughout the evening.

Missionary Point or rather "The Summer Palace" was the scene of a most delightful farewell dinner dance given by Governor L. S. Shapley, Saturday March 31, in honor of the departure of Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Hall and Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Roberts. Assisting Governor Shapley in receiving his guests, in addition to the guests of honor, were the Misses Alice, Helen and Mary Hall and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Roberts.

Music for dancing was furnished by the Navy Band and no more picturesque setting could be found for just such a farewell than Point Siciesta overlooking the fairylike island of Guam whose beauty will long be remembered by those who leave it.

Governor Shapley's guests on this occasion included all officers of the island, their wives, members of the Cable Station and members of the "Junior League".

This month was more than crowded with farewell parties and several delightful bridge luncheons were given in honor of those leaving us early in April.

The Officers' Club was the scene of a delightful bridge luncheon given by Mrs. James C. Taylor and Mrs. J. B. Cooke in honor of Mrs. Lyle J. Roberts on Saturday, March 17th. The table decorations were in harmony with St. Patrick's Day and the green palm leaves added their note of color most effectively.

The invited guests included Mrs. Lyle J. Roberts, Mrs. Chandler Campbell, Mrs. W. R. Hall, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Miss Laura Loving, Mrs. P. A. Decker, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey, Mrs. W. A. Settle, Mrs. L. Townley, Mrs. E. D. Graffin, Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Mrs. H. Hubbard, Mrs. R. Hathaway, Mrs. W. O. Hiltabidle, Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Mrs. H. Maveety, Mrs. A. L. Hamlin, Mrs. H. Millard, Mrs. J. J. Madden and Mrs. T. W. Spear.

The following Saturday, March 24th, Mrs. Walker A. Settle and Mrs. C. C. Brown, were joint hostesses at another farewell bridge luncheon given at the Officers' Club in honor of Mrs. Wilford R. Hall and Mrs. Lyle J. Roberts.

Among their guests in addition to the guests of honor were, Mrs. Chandler Campbell, Mrs. Harry M. Peterson, Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. Percy A. Decker, Mrs. T. W. Spear, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Miss Laura Loving, Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mrs. J. B. Cooke, Mrs. A. L. Hamlin, Mrs. L. Townley, Mrs. Edward D. Graffin, Mrs. H.

Hubbard, Mrs. R. A. Schneiders, Mrs. J. H. Strother, Mrs. R. Hathaway, Mrs. W. O. Hiltabidle, Mrs. H. Maveety, Mrs. W. Kealey and Mrs. Garret Boer.

The members of the "Junior League" enjoyed a sunset picnic at Orote Point, Saturday March 24th following a swimming party at Piti. Later in the evening there was dancing at the home of Hamilton Joslyn in Agana. The picnic was voted a huge success and the members of the league more than appreciate the many kindnesses of Mrs. J. C. Taylor and Mrs. J. B. Cooke in making this party an added success to the many that have preceded it.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey entertained as dinner guests, Saturday evening, March 24th, Governor L. S. Shapley, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Roberts, Mrs. F. D. Walker and Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Brown.

After dinner the guests played bridge at the Officers' Club.

A most novel progressive dinner was given in compliment to Mr. F. C. McAllister of the Cable Station, Friday, March 23rd before his departure for home the next day.

Different courses of the dinner were served at the homes of the various friends of Mr. McAllister thus enabling all of them to join in the farewell.

Those who participated in the send-off were Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kealy, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mrs. J. B. Cooke, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Hubbard, Mrs. Tilford, Capt. H. Paul, Miss Mary Heck and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townley.

Chaplain and Mrs. Harry M. Peterson entertained at several dinner parties during the month.

Their guests on Tuesday, March 6, were Governor L. S. Shapley, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Percy A. Decker, Mrs. J. B. Cooke and Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Graffin.

On Tuesday March 20th, Chaplain and Mrs. Peterson were hosts to Governor L. S. Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Miss Laura Loving, Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Hamlin and Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Hiltabidle.

Even though we are many thousands of miles from the shores of home, never a holiday passes by without some sort of marked celebration.

March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, was the occasion of a holiday dance given by the men of the Navy Barracks at the Marine Recreation Hall in Sumay. St. Patrick's Day decorations were carried out most effectively and all the officers, chiefs, enlisted personnel and their wives who were invited had a most enjoyable evening.

(Please turn to page 17)



# SPORTS

BY CHAPLAIN W. R. HALL, U. S. NAVY



## THE BASEBALL SEASON OF 1927-1928

Guam's baseball season came to another successful close with the Cubs winning the pennant and coming into permanent possession of the trophy.

The season just closed was much inferior to last year in the quality of baseball played. The big difference was noted in the batteries. The Navy had as good a team as last year with the exception of a battery. Given the battery it had last year it would have walked off with the pennant. The Cubs suffered through the year from lack of dependable pitching. Taitano pitched some good games, and he also pitched some mighty poor ones. The outfield was much poorer than last year, and Guzman at short had slowed up considerably. Guerrero played better ball than last year, as perhaps did Munos. But when that is said the story is about told. The only team to show improvement over last year was Education, and when one remembers what the team was last year, about all they could show was improvement. Certainly they could be no worse than they were last year. Flores, a new pitcher for this team, was the only pitcher in the league to pitch every game. If this team will stick together next year it will cause trouble for the leaders and there are those who predict that it will be the leader.

The batting averages of the leaders is shown below:

Name	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gentry, Navy	38	6	15	.395
Guerrero, Cubs	43	14	16	.372
Hollis, Navy	49	8	18	.367
Guzman, J. M., Cubs	47	12	16	.340
Soletnik, Navy	50	10	17	.340
Flores, Marines	47	6	16	.340
Untalan, Navy	51	13	17	.333
Aguon, Education	46	12	15	.326
Munos, Cubs	37	14	12	.324
Myers, Navy	34	6	11	.324
Atoigue, Cubs	35	14	11	.314
Tajalle, Cubs	49	10	15	.313
Gomez, Navy	16	3	5	.313
Camacho, Cubs	40	9	12	.300

## INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES

Name	PO	A	E	Pct
FIRST: Guerrero, Cubs	97	2	6	.943
Aflague, Education	92	3	7	.931
Untalan, Navy	40	25	10	.867
Ojeda, Marines	38	2	9	.816

Name	PO	A	E	Pct
SECOND: Babauta, Education	18	22	3	.941
Tajalle, Cubs	35	23	5	.921
Hollis, Navy	32	33	8	.890
Franquez, Marines	16	16	10	.756
THIRD: Gentry, Navy	27	17	4	.917
Santos, Education	22	34	7	.889
Atoigue, Cubs	12	25	6	.860
Conrad, Marines	21	39	12	.833
SHORTSTOP: Thompson, Navy	28	45	5	.936
Guzman, Cubs	11	36	4	.922
Lizama, Marines	13	16	5	.853
Borja, Education	32	29	12	.836
LEFT FIELD: Santos, Marines	12	1	0	1.000
Duenas, Navy	5	3	0	1.000
Iglesias, Education	17	2	1	.950
Munoz, Cubs	36	2	3	.927
CENTER FIELD: Aguon, Ed.	24	4	2	.933
Hiltabidle, Navy	8	4	1	.923
Flores, Marines	21	2	3	.885
Toves, Cubs	11	1	3	.800
RIGHT FIELD: Salas, Ed.	15	0	0	1.000
Drennan, Marines	6	4	1	.909
Aguon, Navy	6	0	1	.857
Camacho, Cubs	15	11	7	.788
PITCHERS: Gomez, Navy	3	12	0	1.000
Taitano, Cubs	20	27	2	.959
Flores, Education	6	24	2	.938
Wallace, Marines	6	25	9	.775
CATCHERS: Bowman, Cubs	72	22	4	.959
Garcia, Education	57	15	6	.923
Soletnik, Navy	49	19	6	.919
Sanchez, Marines	69	22	12	.883

TEAM BATTING: Navy, .278; Cubs, .269; Education, .238; Marines, .182.

TEAM FIELDING: Navy, .915; Cubs, .911; Education, .911; Marines, .834.

## NAVY vs EDUCATION

3 March, 1928

This game, which went two extra innings, was one of the best games of the season. The fans got their money's worth. Untalan and Flores both pitched good ball, Untalan giving four hits and seven bases on balls, and Flores giving seven hits and two bases on balls. Untalan struck out nine, and Flores two. The game was played in record time, the nine innings taking only one and one-half hours. Bonslett, a new



man, playing first for the Navy, scored two of Navy's runs, one being a terrific home run hit.

Score: Navy 3-7-3; Education 2-4-3.

Batteries: Navy, Untalan and Soletnik.  
Education, J. L. Flores and Garcia.

Umpires: Franquez, plate; Muna, bases.

### MARINES vs CUBS

4 March, 1928

The Marines came forth with a bang-up game, giving the Cubs a scare. In the second inning the Cubs gathered in four runs without the semblance of a hit. The Marines threw the ball everywhere except the right one. They settled down then and played snappy ball. Wallace allowed three hits, none before the fifth inning. Nor did he walk a man. He deserved a win. McNulty, Marine manager, went behind the bat and showed the youngsters some snappy catching on the part of a man past fifty years of age. The Cubs were exceedingly lucky to come out on the long end of the score.

Score: Marines 3-6-8; Cubs 5-3-1.

Batteries: Marines, Wallace and McNulty.  
Cubs, Taitano and Bowman.

Umpires: Franquez, plate; Muna, bases.

### NAVY vs MARINES

March 10, 1928

This was a slow and uninteresting game. Each team made three errors, but Navy made eight hits, two of them home runs, which decided the game in Navy's favor.

Score: Navy 9-8-3; Marines 1-4-3.

Batteries: Navy, Gomez and Soletnik.  
Marines, Wallace and McNulty.

Umpires: Franquez, plate; Muna, bases.

### CUBS vs EDUCATION

March 11, 1928

Education players felt in a generous mood and donated another game to the Cubs. With the game tied, Cruz in right missed an easy fly for the third out. He threw the ball to Borja at second, whose throw to third to get the runner went into the stands, sending across the run that won the game, for Education could do nothing in its last half. The game went an extra inning. By winning this game the Cubs cinched the pennant. Eighteen errors were made — a record for one game.

Score: Cubs 8-12-12; Education 7-5-6.

Batteries: Cubs, Atoigue and Bowman.  
Education, Flores and Garcia.

Umpires: Franquez, plate; Muna, bases.

The postponed game between Education and the Marines was not played, as it would not influence the standing of the teams, no matter which team won.

### NAVY vs CUBS

18 March, 1928

Guam's 1927-28 baseball season ended in a blaze of glory — band, big crowd, tight game, 'n everything. Although the Cubs had the pennant cinched before this game, yet there was a great deal of interest in it; there is always interest in a game when the Cubs and Navy hook up. Taitano and Gomez carried the pitching burdens for their respective teams, and both were in continual trouble. Each team made ten hits: four two-base hits and one three-base hit was registered. Being a free hitting game the spectators had a good time. The Cubs tore loose in the fifth and put four runs over the plate. The trouble started with the first man up, when Thompson let an easy grounder get through him. It was a costly one. Guerrero and Hollis each registered three hits.

Immediately after the game, the Cubs were presented with the baseball trophy, which now becomes their permanent possession. The players, umpires Franquez and Muna, and Mr. E. L. Gay, official scorekeeper, were also presented with miniature gold baseballs suitably engraved.

Score: Navy 5-10-5; Cubs 6-10-2.

Batteries: Navy, Gomez and Soletnik.  
Cubs, Taitano and Bowman.

Umpires: Franquez, plate; Muna, bases.

### GUAM'S ALL-STAR BASEBALL TEAMS

The managers of the baseball teams in the Guam Baseball League and the baseball fans have picked the first and second all-star baseball teams. An extra infielder, to be known as utility infielder, capable of filling in at any of the bases, was named. The same was done for the outfield; and a relief pitcher was named. Below is the vote:

#### FIRST TEAM

PITCHER: Taitano, 14; Atoigue, 4; Flores, 1.

CATCHER: Bowman, 15; Garcia, 2; Soletnik, 2.

FIRST: Untalan, 9; Guerrero, 8; Aflague, 1;  
Bonslett, 1.

SECOND: Hollis, 18; Tajalle, 1.

THIRD: Atoigue, 10; Santos, 6; Taitano, 1;  
Gentry, 1; Tajalle, 1.

SHORT STOP: Guzman, 13; Thompson, 5; Borja, 1.

LEFT FIELD: Iglesias, 15; Munoz, 2; Duenas, 2.

CENTER FIELD: Aguon (E), 10; Munoz, 4; Flores (M), 2; Hiltabidle, 1; Toves, 1.

RIGHT FIELD: Munoz, 6; Gentry, 5; Salas, 2;  
Camacho, 1; Blas, 1; Iglesias, 1;  
Duenas, 1; J. P. Guzman, 1; Aguon (N), 1.

UTILITY INFILDER: Gentry, 4; Thompson, 3;  
Santos, 2; Untalan, 2; Borja, 1;  
Guzman, 1; Camacho, 1;  
Atoigue, 1; Kane, 1.

UTILITY OUTFIELDER: Hiltabidle, 5; Aguon (E), 2; Munoz, 2; Camacho, 1; Aguon (N), 1; Iglesias, 1; Soletnik, 1; Toves, 1; Flores (M), 1; Santos (M), 1; Salas, 1.

RELIEF PITCHER: Flores, 7; Untalan, 4; Taitano, 3; Gomez, 3; Wallace, 1; Atoigue, 1.

### SECOND TEAM

PITCHER: Flores, 7; Wallace, 4; Gomez, 3; Atoigue, 2; Untalan, 2.

CATCHER: Garcia, 10; Bowman, 5; Soletnik, 2; Sanchez, 1.

FIRST: Guerrero, 7; Aflague, 6; Untalan, 1.

SECOND: Tajalle, 12; Borja, 2; Hollis, 1; Babauta, 1.

THIRD: Santos, 9; Atoigue, 2; Gentry, 2; Shimizu, 1; Kane, 1; Tajalle, 1.

SHORT STOP: Thompson, 9; Guzman, 4; Borja, 3.

LEFT FIELD: Duenas, 8; Munoz, 3; Soletnik, 2; Hiltabidle, 1; Iglesias, 1.

CENTER FIELD: Flores (M), 9; Aguon (E), 4; Hiltabidle, 2; Salas, 1.

RIGHT FIELD: Aguon (N), 5; Salas, 5; Myers, 3; Camacho, 2; Munoz, 1.

UTILITY INFIELDER: Borja, 6; Gentry, 3; Camacho, 2; Sanchez, 2; Babauta, 1; Kane, 1.

UTILITY OUTFIELDER: Camacho, 3; Hiltabidle, 3; Blaz, 2; Salas, 2; Soletnik, 1; Toves, 1; J. P. Guzman, 1; Flores (M), 1; Flores (E), 1.

RELIEF PITCHER: Wallace, 10; Gomez, 3; Flores, 2; Untalan, 1.

The following selections are thus made:

First Team	Position	Second Team
Taitano	Pitcher	Wallace
Bowman	Catcher	Garcia
Untalan	First	Guerrero
Hollis	Second	Tajalle
Atoigue	Third	Santos (E)
Guzman	Short stop	Thompson
Iglesias	Left field	Duenas
Aguon (E)	Center field	Flores (M)
Munoz	Right field	Aguon and Salas
Gentry	Utility infield	Borja
Gentry	Utility outfield	Camacho
Flores	Relief pitcher	Gomez

It will be seen that the voting in several instances was close, showing that it was extremely difficult to determine the fittest player for the place. The second team presents as strong a line-up as the first. A series of games between these two teams would present some of the best baseball the island has ever seen.

In making the selections from the votes the fact that a player was picked for the first team makes him ineligible for the second team. Thus Flores,

pitcher, received the most votes for pitcher on the second team and most votes for relief pitcher on the first team. This automatically eliminates him from the second team, leaving Wallace as the pitching choice for the second team. The same fact was true in the selection of Camacho over Hiltabidle for Utility Outfielder on the second team, and Gomez, as relief pitcher, on the second team. Salas and Aguon (N) tied for right field on the second team. Its a toss-up between the two.

The batting order of these two teams is a matter of conjecture. One man's guess is as good as another's. Here is the writer's:

First Team	Second Team
Munos	Aguon (N)
Atoigue	Garcia
Untalan	Thompson
Hollis	Guerrero
Guzman	Tajalle
Aguon (E)	Santos (E)
Iglesias	Flores (M)
Bowman	Duenas
Taitano	Wallace

### ALL-STAR BASEBALL SERIES

March, 25

The first game in the five-game series of the Guam All-Stars ended in a 9 to 3 victory for the so-called second team. It was a surprise for all hands and brought a great deal of satisfaction to those who comprised the second team. The victory was well-earned. The first team garnered six hits off Wallace while the second team got ten off Flores. Duenas, of the second team, made a circuit of the bases, as did Aguon, of the first team. There were some sparkling bits of fielding, most of them being contributed by the second team.

Score: 2d team 9-10-2; 1st team 3-6-3.

Batteries. 2d team, Wallace and Garcia.  
1st team, Flores and Bowman.

Umpires: Franquez, plate; Capt. Paul, bases.

### Something to be Thankful for

It is said that a chinaman had hanging all over his house, signs of the nature of the following;

"I might be a cripple begging on the street;"

"I might be in jail for life for crimes I never committed;"

"I might be without money and without the means of earning a living."

Whenever some disappointment, worry or mishap came to him, he would read these signs, and not only would his sadness disappear, but he would feel actually happy that things were not worse.

This little story is one to tell our freinds and discontented acquaintances, when they feel that they have nothing to be thankful for, merely because business is not what it ought to be, the household expenses are high, their digestion is out of order, or they still have a long time to remain on their present tour of duty before they go home.

Have you ever noticed that you are  
usually thirsty when you are tired?  
That is Nature's way of telling  
you to freshen up.

To get in tune again  
Drink Butler's Soda Water.  
Bottled in Ten Tempting Flavors

There's a Refreshing  
Deliciousness in their  
Piquant Tang

*Butler's*  
BOTTLING DEPT.

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## ROBINSON CRUSOE

A correction as published in the Adventure Magazine

By P. J. Searles, Lieut.-Comdr. (CEC), U. S. Navy.

Although usually hesitant about expressing opinions, I cannot permit to go unanswered the assertion of Captain Dingle in the issue of September 15 that Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, was rescued by Lord Anson. The rescue was effected by Woodes Rogers in 1709, whereas Anson appeared in the Pacific many years later, leaving England on September 18, 1740, to be exact. Here is the real story.

In 1703 William Dampier the noted English voyager, writer and pirate of the 18th century, left England in command of two ships, the *St. George* and the *Cinque Ports Galley*. A year or so later the two ships separated following a dispute between Dampier and Captain Stradling of the *Cinque Ports Galley*. After harassing the Spanish of South America and Panama, Dampier crossed the Pacific, was made prisoner by the Dutch in the East Indies, was later released and returned to England.

Stradling also plundered the Spaniards, and in October 1704 put into Juan Fernandez island for provisions and some refitting. Here he terminated a long standing dispute with Alexander Selkirk, master of the ship, by marooning him. It may be remarked that in those days the "master" of a ship was usually the officer who did the navigating; he naturally was subordinate to the captain.

In 1708, Captain Woodes Rogers set sail from England with two ships, the *Duke* commanded by himself, and the *Duchess* commanded by his subordinate, Captain Stephen Courtney. As a matter of curiosity it is worth telling that the second in command of the *Duke* was Thomas Dover, "a Doctor of Physic and Captain of the Marines," who was the originator of that well known medical remedy, Dover Powders, while another of the crew was Simon Hatley, who later as second captain under George Shelvocke in the *Speedwell* killed the albatross which led to Coleridge writing his famous poem, "The Ancient Mariner." William Dampier on his fourth and last voyage around the world was pilot of the *Duke*.

On February 1, 1709, the two ships touched at Juan Fernandez island. Woodes Rogers tells of finding Selkirk in the following language—

"—our yawl, which we had sent ashore, did not return as soon as was expected, so we sent our pinnace armed to see the occasion of her stay. The pinnace returned immediately from the shore, and brought an abundance of crawfish, with a man clothed in goat's skins, who looked more wild than the first owners of them. He had been on the island four years and four months. His name was Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman who had been master of the *Cinque Ports Galley*, a ship which came here with Captain Dampier, (Note. By "here" Woodes Rogers must refer to the South Seas and not to

Juan Fernandez Island, as it was Stradling who marooned Selkirk and not Dampier), "who told me that this was the best man in her; so I immediately agreed with him to be a mate on board our ship.

"During his stay on Juan Fernandez he saw several ships pass by, but two only anchored. He went to view them, and finding them to be Spaniards, retired from them, upon which they shot at him. He said, if they had been French, he would have surrendered himself to them; but the Spaniards in these parts, he apprehended would kill him, or make a slave of him and send him to the mines. Some of the Spaniards came so near him that he had difficulty to make his escape. They not only shot at him, but pursued him into the woods, where he concealed himself by climbing into a tree.

"He was born at Largo in the county of Fife in Scotland, and had been bred to the sea from his youth. The reason of his being left at Juan Fernandez was a difference between him and his captain, Stradling."

Rogers goes on to tell of Selkirk's manner of living on the solitary island. Later Selkirk was appointed Master of a Spanish prize, the *Marquis*, renamed the *Bachelor*, in which he completed the voyage around the world, arriving in London on October 14, 1711.

Defoe knew Selkirk in London and made the latter's experiences the basis of "Robinson Crusoe," although he laid the scene on another island, probably Tobago. As Defoe died in 1731 (according to my recollection) and Lord Anson did not leave England until nine years later, it, of course, is out of the question to attribute to Anson the rescue of Selkirk.

Most of the above information has been dug out of journals and logs of the 18th century voyagers, particularly the various writing of Dampier, "A Cruising Voyage Round the World" by Woodes Rogers, an account written by Edward Cook, second captain of the *Duchess*, "A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea," by James Burney, etc.

#### PEOPLE AND PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC

By J. McMillan Brown

Speaking of marks of Asia that, in prehistoric times, was left on the inhabitants of Micronesia, he states:

"Pre-historic Japanese Elements: There are many signs in Micronesia that the existing penetration of this island world by Japanese traders is not the first in the history of the region. I was shown Japanese bronzes found deep in the coral below the forest on the highest point of Rota, in the Mariannes. The feudal society that the Spanish destroyed in that archipelago had a close likeness to Japanese feudalism; and it has been suggested that "Chamorro", the name of the people, is but a local form of "Samurai", the name of the retainers of the Japanese nobles. Even Saipan may be a form of Japan; for the people of the Carolines, who were largely recruited from Chamorro exiles, call the Japanese "Re

(people) Sepan". Throughout the whole of Micronesia one can easily observe a Mongoloid element in the faces and hair, and especially is this observed in Ponape.

Pottery and bronzes are found buried in the raised corals in the Southern Mariannes when the Spanish discovered them. Of course it may have come from Malaysia through the Philippines, but the Filipino influence in the group seems to have come in after the discovery, and there are natural islet stepping stones for sea craft right down from the south of Japan as there are not from the Philippines to the west. There was a Japanese schooner anchored in the bay of Saipan and many of the crew were not distinguished from the Chamorros whilst the Brothers Ada, the enterprising native owners of a palm-oil factory, who hospitably entertained me, might easily be mistaken for Japanese.

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## COPRA EXPORTS

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John Rothschild & Co.....	73 "
J. K. Shimizu .....	37 "
A. Vives .....	<u>20</u> "

Total Exports, March 31st. 1,270 "




The Quota Set For 1928 is 3,500 Tons  
2,230 Tons Are Still Required  
To Accomplish This Amount.



To increase the copra production, the growers must improve their plantations. The underbrush around the trees must be cleared. Where trees are growing too thickly the surplus trees should be removed, and all those infected with Bud-Rot, should be destroyed. Climbing notches should not be cut in the tree trunks.

An Honest Days Work on the Plantations  
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The Staff of the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station are always ready to advise coconut growers in proper ways and means of improving their plantations and in increasing the yield of their trees. Seed selection is a matter of the greatest importance when planting new areas. Use only superior nuts for planting.



THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## SOCIAL EVENTS IN GUAM

*(Continued from page 9)*

Several vocal numbers befitting the occasion were rendered by Mrs. C. B. Weems, among them being, "My Wild Irish Rose". Miss Helen Madden entertained with a Charleston number which was greatly appreciated. Music for dancing was furnished by an excellent orchestra and refreshments were served throughout the evening. All those who attended had a most enjoyable time and are more than indebted to the men of the Navy Barracks for their kind invitation and sincere hospitality.

Preceding the St. Patrick's Day dance, a holiday dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Kealy at their quarters in Sumay.

Their guests came to the dance with green caps and favors and made merry in a true holiday spirit. Among those invited were Governor L. S. Shapley, Dr. and Mrs. C.J. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. C.C. Brown, Miss Laura Loving, Miss Heck, Lieut. and Mrs. E.D. Graffin, Mr. F. C. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Tilford, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Schneiders and Mr. and Mrs. L. Townley.

Mrs. L.J. Roberts was hostess at a bridge luncheon at her home in Agana on Saturday, March 24th.

Among Mrs. Robert's guests were: Mrs. P. A. Decker, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. F. D. Walker, Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey, Mrs. J. B. Cooke, Mrs. Herman Maveety, Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Mrs. W. A. Settle, Mrs. L. Townley and Miss Laura Loving.

"Crow's Nest" the home of Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Madden was the scene of a most delightful bridge dinner, Thursday, March 22.

Their guests included Governor L. S. Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. E.L.R. Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Graffin, Lieut. and Mrs. P. A. Decker, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown, Miss Laura Loving, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Settle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Keeley and Lieut. Alfred Doucet.

The hostesses for the Thursday Bridge club during the month of March were Mrs. C. J. Brown, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mrs. L. J. Roberts and Mrs. P.A. Decker.

In addition to the above Mrs. E.L.R. Bailey, Mrs. J.B. Cooke, Mrs. F. D. Walker and Mrs. J.C. Taylor are members of the club.

A most delightful farewell luncheon was given by the Parents Teachers Association of Price School in honor of Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Hall on Friday, April 2nd.

After the luncheon which was attended by Governor Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Hall, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Hamlin, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. R. Bailey and Mrs. F. D. Walker there was a very novel entertainment given by some of the natives, chief among them being Mrs. Guerrero who is to be highly commended for her jovial spirit and

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versatile manner in offering most of the numbers on the program to the great enjoyment of all present.

On Thursday, April 8th the Parents Teachers Association of Barrigada School gave a surprise dinner dance as a farewell to Chaplain and Mrs. W.R. Hall.

Among those present in addition to the honor guests were Governor L. S. Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. A.L. Hamlin, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Settle and Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Graffin.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chandler Campbell entertained as dinner guests, Friday, March 16th, Governor L.S. Shapley and Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Brown, later taking their guests to the new Bowling Alleys at the Service Club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward D. Graffin had as their dinner guests Tuesday, March 27th Governor L. S. Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Spear.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Hamlin entertained with two dinner parties during the month.

The first dinner party was held on Tuesday March 6 with the following guests present: Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Satterlee, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Hiltabidle, Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mr. George Perry and Mr. White.

The guests of the Hamlins' on Saturday March 10 included. Governor L. S. Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown, Miss Laura Loving and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Strother.

Following dinner the guests played bridge and prizes were awarded the high and low scorers.

Dr. and Mrs. Rufus A. Schneiders entertained a large group of friends at a bridge supper on Thursday, March 29.

Among those present were: Governor L. S. Shapley, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. W.A. Settle, Lieut. and Mrs. E D. Graffin, Lieut. Doucet, Miss Workman, Dr. and Mrs. H. Maveety, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Strother, Mr. and Mrs. W. Keely, Pay Clerk and Mrs. R. Hathaway and Ch. Phm. and Mrs. E. R. Baker.

On Saturday evening March 3, Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Hiltabidle of Agana entertained at a dinner-bridge party, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. Campbell, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Settle, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Edwards and Dr. and Mrs. H. Maveety.

"If he earns your praise, bestow it,  
If you like him, let him know it;  
Let the words of true encouragement be said;  
Do not wait till life is over  
And he's underneath the clover,  
For he cannot read his tombstone when  
he's dead."—E. W. E.—*San Diego Union.*



## NOTICES

U. S. NAVAL GOVERNMENT  
CE-3134-28 JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT  
COURT OF EQUITY  
GUAM

Notice No. 127. Record No. 3134, Year 1928.

To: Joaquin Arriola Duenas #1500 St. Johns St.  
Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A., his legal  
representative and to all whom it may con-  
cern:

WHEREAS, Ana Manibusan Duenas, on 3 March,  
1928, filed with the Court of Equity, Guam, a petition  
praying that the said Court, in accordance with Sec-  
tion 334, Article 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure,  
her husband, the said Joaquin Arriola Duenas, be  
declared legally dead; and

WHEREAS, the said Joaquin Arriola Duenas, left  
the Island of Guam, on 1914, and it has been about  
eight years since he was last heard of by petitioner.

THEREFORE notice is hereby given to Joaquin  
Arriola Duenas, his legal representative and to all  
whom it may concern, to appear before the Court of  
Equity at Agana, Guam, on or before Monday, Sep-  
tember 17, 1928, at 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon, and  
answer the petition of Ana Manibusan Duenas, and  
to further show cause why the said petition should  
not be granted.

WITNESS the Honorable J. M. Camacho, Judge  
of the Court of Equity, Guam, this sixteenth day of  
March, 1928.

H. T. SABLÁN, App. Clerk.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.,  
Required by the Act Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of the Guam Recorder, published monthly at Agana, Guam,  
for April 1, 1928.

Island of Guam } ss.  
City of Agana }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the Island of Guam aforesaid,  
personally appeared W. W. Rowley, who, having been duly sworn accord-  
ing to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Guam  
Recorder and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief,  
a true statement of the ownership and management of the aforesaid pub-  
lication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of  
August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing  
editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Guam Press, Agana, Guam.

Business Manager, W. W. Rowley, Agana, Guam.

2. That the owner is or, if a corporation, give its name and the names  
and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the  
total amount of stock.—W. W. Rowley, Agana Guam.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security  
holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount bonds, mort-  
gages, or other securities are:—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners,  
stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of  
stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the  
company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears  
upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation,  
the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is  
given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing  
affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions  
under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the  
books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity  
other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to  
believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest  
direct or indirect in the said stock, bond, or other securities than as so  
stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication  
sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers  
during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This  
information is required from daily publication only.)

W. W. Rowley

(Signature of Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd. day of April, 1928

Jose Roberto, Notary Public.

Form 3526-ED. 1916.

(My commission expires at the pleasure  
of the Governor of Guam.)

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will greatly increase the copra production this year, and increased  
production means more comforts for the producer.

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fall from the trees. We pay the best market prices for copra,  
or coconuts, and accept both in small or large amounts.

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## SINESO! SINESO! SINESO! MAS SINESO

I sineso giya Guam solo mas probechoso na ninahanao.  
Sineso Kumekeilegna man mantietiene yan sumalalape gi Bankon Guam.

Giya Guam manahuyong mas de 2000 toneladas na sineso gi 1927 na sakan.  
Este etmas dangkulo na kantedad sineso manahanao gi un sakan.

Gof atiende ya un adahe i tinanom yan i marikohen kada niyok, ya umas ma-  
aumenta i produkton sineso guine na sakan, sa i aumenton i produkto  
kumekeilegna mas ginefsaga para i man produktor.

### I FANALAN SINESO GI AS TORRES

Ufahan i mata yan i nina-anglo i semnag na sinesomo, yan lokue i gafo ni peped-  
ong gine i tronko. In apapase mas mauleg na presio pot sineso, pat pontan, ya  
insesede kuatkiera-ha dididi pat megai na kanteda.

---

**JOSE M. TORRES**

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER

AGANA, GUAM

MEMBER GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## PUBLIC WORKS AND INDUSTRIES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

nately none of the materials have as yet been received on the main trunk line from Agana to Sumay and the changes involved in the Agana system. However, work will be begun on the Marine Corps extension in the very near future.

**Waterfront:** The outboard end of Pier No. 2 has been entirely removed. This eliminates a possible source of danger to parties using this pier in landing from small boats. This pier will be entirely removed and the seawall connected to the present unloading shed as soon as opportunity permits the placing of forces on this project. The removal of the outboard portion of the pier was due to the cooperation of the Beachmaster.

**Floating Equipment:** Work has been practically completed on the design of a new water barge with tanks completely below decks. This design is to be sent to the Bureau of Construction and Repair and this Bureau is to purchase materials and ship same to Guam for assembling and construction of the barge at the Piti Navy Yard.

Extensive repairs have been made to several of the motor sailers and minor repairs to several of the freight lighters and steamers.

## Soda Water Establishment Changes Management

The soda water bottling plant formerly owned by T. Jota of Agana, has been taken over by A. T. Bordallo who will operate the new business under the name of the Riverside Bottling Works. Mr. Bordallo will make additions to the plant and equipment which will add materially to the absolute cleanliness of every bottle put on the market. He states that when the improvements which he intends to make are completed, his new plant will be in a position to supply the island with carbonated beverages with flavors and deliciousness of a very superior quality.

## Wales May Visit Guam

Governor Wallace R. Farrington of the Territory of Hawaii during his recent visit to Washington, asked that a special invitation be extended to Great Britain to take part in the Sesquicentennial next August, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the islands by Captain James Cook. It was suggested that the Prince of Wales be a guest of the Territory during the celebration. It has also been hinted that should the Prince accept this invitation, he would in all probability call at Guam for a brief visit.

1928—

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milestone of our existence.

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Superior Merchandise  
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AGANA, GUAM

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce

#### MAYBE THEY WANT TO 'SCORCH' A BIT

"Bicycles for Guam, fifty of them," mused Com. Harlow T. Kays, aide to the commandant of the 11th naval district, as he fingered a dispatch in which someone wanted half a hundred of the two-wheelers for the tiny island in the Pacific.

"Well do I remember bicycling in Guam during my duty there," he said. "It was about the best way to get exercise. They only had about seventy miles of road that could be traveled at all by automobiles and there were only a few cars on the island."

"And I remember the first car that came out there. What a sensation it created. A marine captain had it brought out and the natives stood around in awe to see the contraption. It was the only one on the island for a long time."

"But the bicycles for Guam have not yet been ordered sent out. This is because the authorities here don't know for sure whether they really want fifty bikes out in Guam, or if so, why so."

—San Diego Union.

#### A few Changes in Fourteen Years

The above statement with but a few corrections is authentic concerning conditions of fourteen years ago. Commander Kays is mistaken about the first automobile arriving in Guam during his tour of duty at this Station, which was during 1912 and 1914.

Captain Predeaux of the U. S. Naval Collier "Nanshan", brought the first automobile to the Island about 1906. This was an Oldsmobile Roadster and was purchased in Honolulu, and arrived in Guam some six years before Commander Kays' sojourn on the Island.

It will be of interest to compare the number of automobiles and bicycles in use in those days and the present. The seventy miles of roads mentioned is somewhat exaggerated, for since that time, many miles of roads have been built, and today there is very little over seventy miles of good automobile roads. The few cars have increased to three hundred, forty-two automobiles, jitneys, and trucks, this includes those that are privately owned and those registered as official. The records also show that fourteen motorcycles and three hundred and three bicycles have been registered and carry the 1928 license tag. In addition to this number of bicycles there has just arrived a shipment of one hundred and eleven bicycles assigned to the Naval Government of Guam for use by the various Insular departments, and for sale to the Insular military units.

The Police Department records show the registration of the following vehicles:

51	Automobiles, Official	
168	Automobiles, Private, Registered	
59	Jitneys	" "
64	Automobiles and Trucks	" For Hire
14	Motorcycles	" Private
273	Bicycles	" "
30	Bicycles, Official	

## VITAL STATISTICS

March, 1928

	Male	Female	Total
Births	37	32	69
Deaths	14	13	27
Increase Population	23	19	42
Total Population to date			17,907
Marriages from July 1927			89

## Marriages

Lucio M. Quinata—Feliciano T. Tajalle Umatac  
 Vicente B. Rosario—Maria Rojas Mafnas Agana

## Births

## AGANA

Ignacio and Regina C. Arceo, a son Jesus.  
 Joaquin and Maria Cruz Mafnas, a son Jose.  
 Manuel and Carmen A. Taitingfong, a daughter Concepcion.  
 Jose and Antonia L. G. Rios, a son Joseph.  
 Enrique and Natividad A. Tenorio, a daughter Joaquina.  
 Ignacio and Angelina R. Cruz, a daughter Maria.  
 Manuel and Caridad B. Salas, a daughter Soledad.  
 Joaquin and Trinidad C. Manibusan, a daughter Carmen.  
 Jose and Ana L.G. White, a son Eduardo Adriano.  
 Tyler and Cora Spear, a daughter Martha Ann.  
 Pedro and Carmen Martinez Flores, a son Jesus.  
 Juan and Magdalena C. Matanane, a son Tomas.  
 Jesus and Carmen Quitugua Sablan, a son Jose.  
 Vicente and Regina Q. Chargualaf, a son Jose.  
 Jose and Felicidad Borja Santos, a daughter Juana.  
 Serafin and Maria Cruz Mafnas, a son Serafin.  
 Jose and Maria Torres Leon Guerrero, a daughter Ana Francisca.  
 Isidro and Rosa Quichocho Toves, a son Antonio.  
 Pedro and Teodora Angoco Atoigue, a son Nicolas.  
 Jose and Consolacion Tydingco Damian, a daughter Dorothy Isabella.  
 Juan and Maria Bautista Gutierrez, a son Joaquin.  
 Luis and Dolores Cruz San Nicolas, a son Jose.  
 Jose and Dominga Ogo Blas, a daughter Benjamina Matilde.  
 Jose and Felicita Toves Quifunas, a son Pedro.  
 Honorato and Placida I. Sablan, a son Eulogio Jose.  
 Lawrence and Delia Bates Nelson, a daughter Arlan Jean.  
 Antonio and Maria M. San Nicolas, a daughter Ana Delia.  
 Cayetano and Candelaria S. N. Ibanez, a daughter Victoria.  
 Jesus and Dolores Toves Santos, (twins) daughters Dolores and Maria.  
 Juan and Ana Meno Toves, a daughter Rita.  
 Agustin and Antonia Santos Gogue, a daughter Magdalena.

## AGANA

Vicente and Maria Q. Cruz, a daughter Nicolasa.  
 Jose and Maria S.N. Kamminga, a son Henry.  
 Teresa P. Sablan, a daughter Patricia Sixta.  
 Joaquin and Rita B. Flores, a daughter Delfina.  
 Francisco and Ana C L Guerrero, a daughter Josefina.  
 Florencio and Dolores Flores Duenas, a daughter Conchita.  
 Luis and Maria Camacho Borja, a daughter Isabel.  
 Vicente and Maria P. Jesus, a daughter Magdalena.  
 Mariano and Maria Mesa Borja, a son Jose.  
 Juan and Dolores Perez Cruz, a daughter Maria.  
 Eduardo and Maria Lujan Marion, a son Henry.  
 Doroteo and Maria Terlaje Diaz, a son Gabriel.  
 Concepcion T. Siguenza, a daughter Maria.  
 Jose and Candelaria C. Benavente, a son Juan.  
 Pedro and Rosa San Nicolas Mateo, a son Pedro.

## YONA

Joaquin and Maria Ogo Cruz, a son Jose.

## SUMAY

Joaquin and Tomasa D. Tolentino, a daughter Felicitas.  
 Dalmacio and Maria R. Damian, a daughter Maria.  
 Antonio and Felicidad Untalan Diaz, a son Jose.  
 Manuel and Dolores G. Camacho, a son Francisco.  
 Antonio and Antonia M. Perez, a son Gregorio.

## MERIZO

Juan and Maria Nangauta Naputi, a son Lorenzo.  
 Francisco and Asuncion L. Anderson, a son Jose.

## INARAJAN

Jose and Seferina C.S. Nicolas, a daughter Catalina.  
 Cecilio and Ana T. Mantanona, a daughter Ana.  
 Jesus and Maria S. N. Duenas, a son Joaquin.  
 Mariano and Maria Pablo Taimanglo, a son Jose.  
 Jose and Maria T. Mantanona, a son Artemio.

## AGAT

Jose and Ana Taianao Sablan, a son Jose.  
 Pedro and Dolores Sablan Babauta, a son Serafin.  
 Antonio and Maria Cruz San Nicolas, a daughter Ursula.  
 Pedro and Maria Ofrecido Cruz, a son Joaquin.  
 Joaquin and Asuncion Santos Chaco, a son Johnny.

## UMATAC

Justo and Consuelo Quinata Aguon, a son Joaquin.  
 Juan and Ana Quidachay Quinata, a daughter Ana.  
 Domingo and Petra Aguon Santiago, a son Jose.

## ASAN

Juan and Ana A. Yamaguchi, a daughter Rosario.  
 Estanislao and Rosa A. Lorenzo, a son Jesus.

## Deaths

Ana Lujan Cruz	Agana	53 years.
Juan S. A. Ojeda	"	2 months.
Maria Rosario Cruz	"	11 days.
Rosa Sablan Cruz	"	24 years.
Ricardo Duenas Leon	"	7 yrs. 1 mos.
Juan Rojas Mafnas	"	38 years.
Joaquin B. Gutierrez	"	
Maria Toves Santos	"	4 hours.
Dolores Toves Santos	"	6 hours.
Jose S. Quichocho	"	2 years.
Rosa Miner Ojeda	"	68 years.
Catalina A. Anderson	"	10 months.
Concepcion C. Santos	"	54 years.
Jose Mesa Borja	"	
Josefa Cruz Pereira	"	49 years.
Dolores Cruz Lujan	"	29 years.
Jose Perez Perez	"	48 years.
Jose Mendiola Castro	"	4 yrs. 3 mos.
Francisco S. N. Castro	"	8 months.
Carmen R. Quintanilla	Sumay	19 years.
Justo T. Charguane	"	28 years.
Sebastian S. Jesus	"	33 years.
Maria Reyes Damian	"	
Ana Quidachay Quinata	Umatac	
Jose B. Charfauros	Agat	3 yrs. 8 mos.
Jose Chaco Charfauros	"	35 years.
Augusto Santos Rivera		3 yrs. 3 mos. 7 days.

## SHIPPING NOTES

## Vessels in Port

The U. S. S. NAPA, Station Tug, Lieutenant Alfred Doucet, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The U. S. S. R. L. BARNES, Floating Oil Depot, Lieutenant Alfred Doucet, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

## Due to Arrive

The U. S. S. GOLD STAR from Manila, P. I., about 24 April, 1928.

The U. S. A. T. GRANT from United States about 16 April, 1928.

## Arrivals

The S. S. GRACE DOLLAR, Master A. C. Didricksen, arrived Guam on 18 March, 1928 from San Francisco, California, carrying on board 168 bags of mail, 1468 tons of freight and Mr. Morris Axelrod, Cable Station employee as passenger.

The U. S. S. CHAUMONT, Captain D. T. Ghent, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived Guam on 8 April, 1928, from San Francisco, California, carrying on

board 200 bags of mail, 350 cubic tons of freight and the following passengers for Guam:

Lieut. T. C. Miller, (ChC), U. S. N.; wife and 3 children; Capt. F. C. Cushing, U. S. M. C.; wife and 3 children; Lieut. J. A. Marsh, (MC), U. S. N.; wife and 4 children; Pay Clerk C. M. Waidner, U. S. N.; and wife; Machinist W. R. McAllister, U. S. N.; wife and son; Mrs. G. T. Clarke and 2 sons; Mrs. J. E. Crawford; Miss D. A. Kelleen, Nurse, U. S. N.; Miss F. S. Denk, Nurse, U. S. N.; Miss H. C. Noel, Nurse, U. S. N.; Mrs. Tanega; Mrs. F. Perry; Mr. V. A. Blaz, and 3 privates, U. S. M. C.

The Japanese Schooner MARIANA MARU, Master K. Okano, arrived Guam 10 April, 1928 from Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., carrying on board one passenger from Saipan, M. I.: Mr. Jose Blaz, and a cargo of general merchandise.

The U. S. S. HENDERSON, arrived 13 April, 1928, from the Philippine Islands, with Captain Adrian R. Alfred, (MC), U. S. Navy, wife and daughter on board as passengers for Guam.

## Departures

The S. S. GRACE DOLLAR, Master A. C. Didricksen, sailed for Manila, P. I., on 24 March, 1928, with 6 bags of mail and the following passengers from Guam:

Mr. C. C. Butler, Mr. Pedro Martinez, Mr. F. McAllister.

The U. S. S. CHAUMONT, Captain D. T. Ghent, U. S. Navy, commanding, sailed for Manila, P. I., on 3 April, 1928, with 1 bag of mail and the following passengers from Guam:

Comdr. W. R. Hall, (ChC), U. S. N.; wife and 3 daughters; Miss Mary M. Heck, Nurse, U. S. N.; Miss M. Doherty, Nurse, U. S. N.; Miss E. L. Klein, Nurse, U. S. N.; Mrs. F. Perry; Mrs. W. H. Notley, and daughter; Mr. Jesus M. Camacho; Mrs. A. C. Flores; Mrs. Joaquina T. Salas; Master Felisberto C. Flores and Master Ricardo C. Flores.

The U. S. S. HENDERSON, sailed 14 April, 1928, carrying on board the following passengers from Guam:

Lieut.-Comdr. Lyle J. Roberts, (MC), U. S. Navy, wife and daughter; Chief Pay Clerk O. E. Gutmann, U. S. M. C., and wife; Chief Pay Clerk Garret Boer, U. S. Navy, wife and infant son; Machinist Harry E. Millard, U. S. Navy, wife and two children; Mrs. Henry Nagle; Mr. Jose C. Cruz; Mr. Joaquin P. DeLeon; Mr. Jose T. Garrido; 5 enlisted men Navy and 4 enlisted men Marine Corps.



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Agana, Guam, Noon - Daily  
March 1928

Average direction of wind	E-NE
Maximum wind movement — 24 hours	308 Miles
Minimum wind movement — 24 hours	107 "
Maximum velocity for — 1 hour	24 "
Average velocity for — 31 days	6.91 "
Maximum barometer	29.88 Inches
Minimum barometer	29.74 "
Total rainfall	3.94 "
Average temperature	88.21 Deg.
Seismogrph records	13
Quakes perceived	2

SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

March 1st.	2:02:10, P.M.	Direction	E-W
" 3rd.	7:08:45, P.M.	"	E-W
" 3rd.	11:55:55, P.M.	"	E-W
" 7th.	8:50:15, A.M.	"	E-W
" 12th.	8:10:15, A.M.	"	E-W
" 15th.	3:39:10, A.M.	"	E-W "P"
" 22nd.	1:02:00, A.M.	"	E-W
" 22nd.	2:09:20, A.M.	"	N-S
" 22nd.	8:08:00, A.M.	"	N-S
" 28th.	5:59:45, A.M.	"	N-S
" 29th.	3:12:45, P.M.	"	E-W
" 29th.	6:46:20, P.M.	"	E-W
" 30th.	6:04:30, A.M.	"	N-S "P"

"P" denotes perceived

TIDE TABLE APRIL - 1928

HIGH

1 —	4:22 A. M.	5:02 P. M.
2 —	4:56	5:33
3 —	5:28	6:03
4 —	5:58	6:35
5 —	6:28	7:07
6 —	6:57	7:42
7 —	7:27	8:18
8 —	7:56	8:59
9 —	8:24	9:45
10 —	8:53	10:41
11 —	9:50	11:47
12 —	—	—
13 —	2:20 P. M.	12:58 A. M.
14 —	3:18	1:58
15 —	3:52	2:50
16 —	4:29	3:36
17 —	5:07	4:18
18 —	5:46	4:58
19 —	6:28	5:38
20 —	7:12	6:18
21 —	7:59	6:59
22 —	8:48	7:40
23 —	9:43	8:25
24 —	10:45	9:23
25 —	11:52	11:05
26 —	—	—
27 —	1:01 A. M.	2:50 P. M.
28 —	2:01	3:38
29 —	2:52	4:14
30 —	3:34	4:46



Charleston Lodge No. 44

Free and Accepted Masons

Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge  
Of The Philippine Islands.  
Meets Second and Fourth Monday Evenings  
Stated Communication  
Second Monday of the Month.



AGANA LODGE No. 1281

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

MEETING NIGHTS

FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY

Young Men's League of Guam

Agana, Guam.

"MEETINGS"

Regular Meetings first Saturday of every month  
8:00 P. M.  
General Meetings third Saturday of September  
and March

THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAY

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION

HOURS OF MEETINGS

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 A.M.
Preaching in English	10:30 A.M.
Junior Christian Endeavor	3:00 P.M.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 P.M.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 P.M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday,	8:00 P.M.
Meeting San Antonio, Friday	8:00 P.M.
Bible Study, Saturday	8:00 P.M.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

A.L. Luttrull, Pastor.

PROTESTANT DIVINE SERVICES

NAVAL STATION, GUAM,  
MONTH OF APRIL

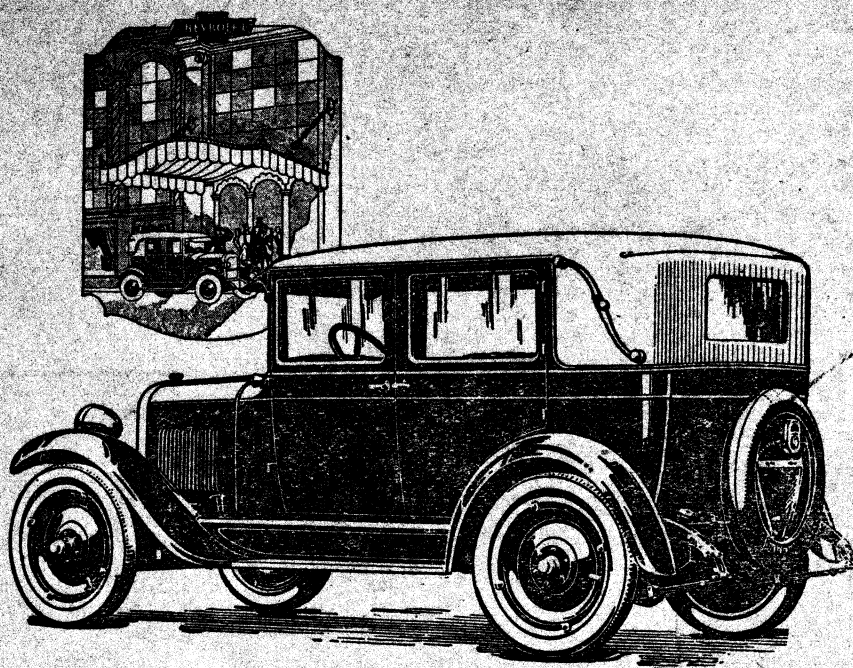
Chaplain T. C. Miller has charge of the Sumay Church Service and Sunday School. Church is held at 10:00 a.m. and Sunday School at 11:00 a.m. every Sunday.

Chaplain H. M. Peterson has charge of the Dorn Hall Services. These are held at 7:30 p.m., Sunday.

The Dorn Hall subjects for March are:

- 1 — "The Look Ahead".
- 8 — "The Eternal Question".
- 15 — "The Faith Of Hobab".
- 22 — "The Greatest Miracle of All".
- 29 — "The Incidental".





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**S**TRIKING color contrasts; charming new and aristocratic body lines; wide-swinging, specially designed doors, front and rear; restful, armchair comfort; delightfully pleasing trim and appointments; harmonizing maroon-colored instrument panel—these are but a few of the outstanding fine car characteristics of the Imperial Landau.

Here at last, then, are custom car distinction and fine car appointments at prices unbelievably low—the re-

sult of giant manufacturing facilities. Simply stated, the largest modern car manufacturer in the world, effects, through sheer size and volume, enormous economies; and these economies, in accordance with the established Chevrolet policy of true service, are passed on directly to the consumer.

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